

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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The Bee on the Trains. There is no excuse for a failure to get the Bee on the trains. All new subscribers have been notified to make arrangements for the Bee on the trains. The Bee can't get on the trains where other Omaha papers are carried as requested, to notify the B. & O. OFFICES.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Oct. 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and Average.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 19th day of October, A. D. 1890, N. P. FEIGL, Notary Public.

George B. Trachuk, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of October, 1890, is as follows: For Sunday, Oct. 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 18,953.

The illness of Governor Foraker will not lessen the severity of the drubbing in store for Campbell and the democrats.

The sale of the Omaha breweries to the British syndicate will enable the Anglomaniacs to beer the lion in his den, without undergoing the difficulties of a sea voyage.

OMAHA continues to add to the attractions which make her the envy and admiration of her sister cities. Now she is promised a new belt line to cost nearly two million dollars.

The Mississippi republicans have withdrawn their state ticket from the field. They realized that it was a waste of energy to vote, knowing that the ballots would not be counted.

BOTH candidates for governor in New Jersey have agreed to conduct the campaign on the high plane of education. If Abbott sticks to the bargain the election of General Grubb is assured.

The time is ripe for the city authorities to vigorously enforce the law regulating the speed of trains within the corporate limits. The recklessness of engineers should be curbed promptly.

The Irish-democratic friends of Adam Snyder want it distinctly understood that Adam does not hail from Germany. He was born in Baltimore, the city of plug-buglies and oyster cans. Had he been born in Germany they would have no use for him.

DR. STOMINSKI is not the only man dealing in Poles in this city. There are half a dozen polyglots who claim to have a full and assorted supply of Poles to deliver on election day. The traffic in Poles promises to be one of the heavy industries in this city.

MEN who have greatness thrust upon them are never properly measured until death calls in the undertaker. The demise of the king of Portugal did not create a ripple in the world's affairs as great as a pebble cast into the ocean, and his career was rightly summed up in a four line announcement.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS has been nominated for the vacancy in congress created by the death of Hon. S. S. Cox. A worthy successor could not have been named. Mr. Cummings' recent visit to this section was in the nature of a revelation to him, and there is no doubt that the west will have in him a staunch, intelligent friend in congress.

The anti-prohibitionists of North Dakota have raised an important point, which the courts will be called upon to settle. The prohibition amendment did not receive a majority of all votes cast on election day, but a majority of all votes cast on it as a separate proposition. In Nebraska and other states a majority of all votes cast is necessary, and it is not likely that the courts will make a distinction in the case of North Dakota.

It is reduced cruelty to propound important questions to the Nebraska state board of transportation. The tangle produced by Senator Sutherland's protest against railroad discrimination shows the board to be utterly incompetent to grapple with the intricacies of freight tariffs. The members do not show even sneaking acquaintance with the law governing their powers and duties. If they were to resign to-morrow the vacancy could not be greater than at present exists.

The malevolent spirit of English torryism is vividly shown in Balfour's latest speech. That a man of his calibre is permitted to insult and decry the record of the liberals and pour abuse on Gladstone, the latchet of whose shoes he is unworthy to unloose, is a credit to the progressive British democracy. The venom of Balfour displays the fatal force of the recent home rule victories, and sounds the death struggles of bayonet and battering ram rule.

RECKLESS AND MISLEADING.

For more than a week the credulous patrons of the World-Herald have been craning their necks in expectancy of a great treat. A standing notice in glaring type was kept before their vision with a promise of a revelation. The fate of prohibition in Nebraska was to be exhibited through the Herald's horoscope in figures that do not lie.

But the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. The greatest effort of our contemporary has ever made in the domain of political economy and statistics is a rousing fizzle. It is a most preposterous compound of guess and guess work. The total vote of the state for 1890 is estimated at one hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred. It is safe to predict that the total vote of this state will aggregate not less than two hundred thousand, and more likely two hundred and ten thousand. It was over one hundred and eighty thousand in 1888, and two years' growth of the state will show an increase of more than thirty thousand votes in a holy contested election. But even if the aggregate vote was only one hundred and eighty-two thousand the exhibit of our contemporary is utterly baseless, and for the most part shows a lack of common sense and a surplus of inexcusable recklessness.

An Omaha paper of any pretensions should at least know enough about the population of this county to make a reasonable estimate of its vote in 1890. According to the World-Herald Douglas county will poll eighteen thousand votes for and against the prohibition amendment next year. The vote of this county on presidential electors in 1888 was over twenty thousand, and two years afterward it certainly will be not less than twenty-five thousand on the prohibition issue. That would only represent a population of one hundred and fifty thousand, or one voter to every six inhabitants. In November, 1890, Douglas county will have over one hundred and sixty thousand population. Omaha and six other counties together have one hundred and twenty-five thousand at the very lowest estimate.

As a specimen brick of the farcical performance of the World-Herald on its prohibition prophecy, we need only point to its estimate on Lancaster county:

The total vote in Lancaster county will be as follows: The county clerk says 12,000, the county judge gave an estimate, the county treasurer says 12,000. The vote for prohibition is estimated in this way: By the county clerk 800, by the county judge no estimate, by the county treasurer 4,000. For high license the vote is estimated: By the county clerk 1,000, by the county judge no estimate, by the county treasurer 9,000.

Thereupon the lightning calculator of the World-Herald reaches the following conclusion: "Total vote in Lancaster county, twelve thousand; for prohibition, two thousand four hundred; against prohibition, four thousand five hundred."

This only looks up six thousand nine hundred votes. What is to become of the five thousand one hundred votes that are not accounted for on either side of the question? Are they likely to remain neutral?

The same recklessness in estimates of the probable vote on prohibition and high license pervades the entire page devoted to this subject. The information furnished is misleading and of no value whatever to anybody who desires to form even the remotest estimate of the probable outcome of the prohibition issue in 1890.

THE LEAD-ORE DECISION.

The lead-mining interests will be disappointed with the decision of the secretary of the treasury regarding the classification of lead and silver ores. Other interests of no less importance will be entirely satisfied with the position of the secretary. The matter is a familiar one. Last May the treasury department was asked to revoke the long-standing ruling under which the lead-silver ores of Mexico were admitted free of duty, on the ground that these ores are composed chiefly of lead which is dutiable. Pursuant to this request, and pending an investigation, the secretary of the treasury directed collectors of customs to exercise greater care respecting the admission of these ores and to require the payment of duty on them when the amount of silver in them was less than the amount of lead. The immediate effect of this was to close up a number of the lead-silver mines of Mexico, and to lead that government, as is believed, to adopt a policy of tariff retaliation applicable to the live stock and dressed meats interests of the United States.

This question has commanded a great deal of attention from the administration. There has been strong pressure from the lead mining interests for a revocation of the old ruling. Other interests have been equally active in opposition to revoking it. The influence of the American minister to Mexico has undoubtedly been thrown in favor of allowing the old ruling to stand, and it is believed he has been supported in this by Secretary Blaine. The fact that delegates are here from other American countries to discuss a more liberal policy for extending trade relations has exerted a measure of influence. And besides all this was the force of the uniform decisions and practice of the department for a number of years. These decisions, together with the opinion expressed in a senate report submitted by the judiciary committee of that body only last year, have been in effect that if the value of silver or gold in the ores imported from Mexico was greater than that of the lead, though the weight might be less, the ores are not subject to duty. The reasonable presumption of the secretary is that it was the intention of congress, that body having knowledge of the rulings and practice of the department, that the classification should turn on the question of value and not of quantity, and he therefore decides that the department is without authority to change the departmental and congressional definition of these ores, and in faith of which large business interests have been established. The present classification, in the opinion of the secretary, has attained the force of con-

gressional enactment, and that a change must be sought in congressional intervention.

Undoubtedly the matter will be presented to the attention of congress, but under the circumstances with little probability of inducing that body to make any change. As we have heretofore said in referring to this subject, the time is not opportune for setting up new restrictions and erecting additional barriers to our commercial relations with other American countries. The tendency is rather to find practical ways for reducing the existing restrictions. The policy this country is aiming to reach, with respect to all the countries in this hemisphere, if the Pan-American congress has any significance, is that of freer trade between all American countries. Senator Sherman, in addressing the foreign delegates at Cleveland, said he was almost inclined to be a convert to free trade if that free trade was confined to American states. That is the idea which most prevail if the three American conference is to be fruitful of any good results, and it was distinctly contrary to the effort to revoke the long-standing ruling and practice regarding imported Mexican lead-silver ores. The decision of the secretary of the treasury will undoubtedly be very generally approved.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER. The new commissioner of pensions, General Raun, will assume the duties of the office to-day. He is well equipped for the position, having had a considerable experience in public life, and being also a lawyer and an old soldier. Commissioner Raun will take charge of the office under circumstances demanding the most careful, intelligent and conservative conduct in its administration. The developments of the last few months have caused public attention to be directed to the affairs of the pension office to an extent as it had never before, and the interest thus aroused will follow every act of the new commissioner. This fact, however, need cause him no embarrassment, for the course of his predecessor has not lessened the desire of the country to do justice to the old soldiers in the matter of pensions, but simply created a public demand that the laws shall be strictly observed and that the national treasury shall not be subjected to the arbitrary policy of an individual. There is every reason to suppose that General Raun is in full accord with the views of Secretary Noble regarding the requirements of the laws and the duty of the commissioner of pensions under them, and while every interest and just demand of the pensioners will undoubtedly receive at his hands the most careful consideration, the country may reasonably expect that the pension office will be free under his administration of its affairs from any such practices as have caused the recent scandals and rendered that branch of the government service a source of great solicitude to the administration. The president considered a number of men available for the position of pension commissioner, and his selection of General Raun must be regarded as evidence of his superior merit, particularly under the existing circumstances.

The immense proportions attained by the pension service makes the office of commissioner one of the highest importance under the government. According to the annual report of the commissioner for the last fiscal year, just completed, the number of pensioners is within a few thousand of half a million, nearly fifty-two thousand having been added to the list during the year. These beneficiaries of the government received over eighty-eight million dollars, and a larger sum will be disbursed during the current fiscal year. It is apparent, therefore, that the office of pension commissioner is one of very great and grave responsibilities, requiring not only exceptional ability but the highest integrity. This service is likely to be thoroughly investigated by the next congress, and material changes in existing laws are to be expected.

A WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The oil fields of Wyoming have passed the prospecting stage. The quality and quantity of the fluid is no longer a question of experiment, but a demonstrated reality. These fields are divided into three distinct divisions—the central or Lander district, the Stockade district on the northern boundary of the territory, extending toward the Black Hills, and the Big Horn district. The first two districts have been thoroughly explored, and their extent and value as oil producers settled beyond dispute, while the Big Horn district is in the development stage.

These oil basins are continuous and well defined. Flowing wells are the rule rather than the exception, and scarcely a drill has been sunk that did not penetrate a vast internal sea of oil and gas. The importance of this vast oil-bearing region to the commerce of this country can not be readily estimated. For thirty years Pennsylvania has enjoyed a practical monopoly of the oil market of the world, and the product contributed as much as its coal and iron fields to make it the foremost industrial state in the union. What oil has done for Pennsylvania it will do for Wyoming and the west. The output of the former is gradually decreasing, showing that the oceans of oil are nearly drained, and new fields must be secured to supply the demand. The oil fields of Russia do not promise great returns. Even if they supply the local markets of the east, it is not likely that, with government restrictions and exorbitant taxation, they can ever become a dangerous competitor of the American product in the markets of Europe.

These conditions are decidedly favorable to the active development of Wyoming. Already Pennsylvania capitalists are turning their attention to the new fields, and capital is flowing in at a rate that insures great progress within the next five years.

To Omaha enterprise and foresight belongs the credit of bringing the Wyoming oil fields to their present promi-

nence. A few capitalists cling to what at first appeared to be a wild venture, fought against the prejudice of credulous people, and went right on boring into the earth until success crowned their indomitable staying qualities. The number of flowing wells controlled by them is a guarantee that Omaha and Nebraska will reach a large share of the benefit sure to follow. The railroads reaching out for the traffic of this region, the erection of refineries, and the widespread interest manifested by capitalists will place the product of these fields in the market much earlier than is generally expected. Pipe lines will be laid to this city as well as to tide water south and west within a few years, and the marvelous progress which Pennsylvania enjoyed in the sixties will be repeated in Wyoming.

Next to the mineral wealth of the west, no field affords greater opportunities for profitable investment, and certainly none insures greater returns. Oil and gas will solve the fuel problem which now retards the industrial progress of Omaha and Nebraska. That our people will realize the full benefit of this development there is little reason to doubt. Important schemes are now afoot, which, when consummated, will contribute enormously to the commercial and industrial strength of the city and state, and the entire west.

ON THE SIDE.

The Prince of Wales has been obliged to cut off cigarettes. The cigarettes would not have cut off his royal highness if he had!

Chadler is ravaging the hog pens of Church Howe, yet the wily statesman of Nebraska escaped the contagion, notwithstanding his taking ways.

Mr. Snyder's efforts to corral the German vote are not a whooping success. The Germans cannot be driven to the slaughter like so many cattle.

And now it is the gas combine that is enlightening the public with "Some thoughts on fuel gas drawn from the reservoir of natural gas." It is a significant fact that no thought is given to the reduction of the drain on the people's pocket.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Wait For the Answer. Gosper County Citizen.

Gilbert L. Laws is the successful candidate who carried off the honors in the congressional convention. Republicans of Gosper county, how do you like him? The majority given him in November shall answer.

How It Appears to Casper.

The nomination of Laws for congressman from this district does not appear to be favorable to that class of republicans who oppose chicanery and rank railroad dictation.

The People Regret It.

The majority in Nebraska were in favor of returning Judge Reese and had so successfully expressed themselves. But as had been predicted, Judge Reese was defeated by the railroads. For several years he has been one of the barriers between the people and the great railroad corporations. No state official was honored and respected more than he and expressions of regret come from the people at the manner of his defeat.

Rebuke to the R. & M.

The struggle in the republican party for a successor to Laird is over, and G. L. Laws, secretary of state, captured the nomination. Of course the Second congressional district is republican and his election is assured, but we surmise that some of the people will administer a just rebuke to the R. & M., who dictated his nomination. Casper will have a larger following now than if the convention had nominated Harlan.

Thayer's Opportunity.

G. L. Laws has been nominated to succeed Laird in the Second congressional district. Here again the hand of railroads and monopoly is to be discerned. Thayer is now in a pretty good position to feather his nest for a third term by electing the R. & M. to Laws as secretary of state, making three important appointments in his hands—that of Judge Norval, of Sevard, and Judge Groff, of Omaha.

In a Compromising Situation.

Last week we promised to give the plan by which Judge Reese was defeated. We can not devote space enough to give the details of the work, but will say, however, before we quit, that the R. & M. are making a fight on Judge Norval, but believe that he has been put into a very compromising situation by his friends and the railroad lobbyists of the state.

Rocky Republican Conventions.

This fall has witnessed some very rocky republican conventions. Most glaring outrages have been committed in such a bold way as to challenge public censure. Such things create a strong disposition to bolt the ticket. Honest men cannot easily submit to such methods, nor appear to endorse them. It is a very serious question with a good many whether to submit and appear to acquiesce or bolt and denounce the whole proceeding. The Times will not stultify itself by endorsing the action of the managers nor will it acquiesce in them by keeping silence. Judge Reese should have been nominated, he was entitled to it by his record and the people wanted him. He was defeated by the most unblushing bribery and the grossest fraud. We have no sympathy with such methods and are not afraid to denounce them, but Judge Norval was only an incident. It is fortunate that he consented to take the nomination. They could have nominated a far worse man, and would probably have done so, had they known their strength.

No Show Against the Railroads.

We venture the assertion that no man in the congressional contest takes his defeat so good-naturedly as does George H. Hastings. He made a square, manly fight and has no occasion to regret the outcome. He entered the list with great odds against him. The R. & M. influence was the great factor in the fight. With Alex Campbell, Attorney Moran and Roadmaster Highland holding the western part of the district for Laws, and the eastern end run by Marquette, Hall and DeWeese, with Frank Hall making headquarters in Norval's camp, it was evi-

dent from the start that the field had but a slight show for success. Our consolation is the fact that Mr. Hastings' friends were true blue, and did nothing of which they need feel ashamed; that while Mr. Hastings will not go to Washington, he will still remain our friend and neighbor, and can always have a united delegation from Saline county whenever he sounds the bugle blast to "fall in."

Railroads Should Be Content.

The action of the convention in the nomination of Mr. Laws will come before the people for ratification next month. That he is the corporation candidate is well known and never denied. That the republican majority in the Second district will be very arguably reduced, is generally conceded. With Norval for supreme judge—displacing Reese, and Laws for congress, the railway magnates ought surely to be well content.

Weakness of the Railroad Yoke.

The nomination of Secretary Laws for congress in the Second district is another imposition upon the people. He is another tool of the R. & M. railroad and should be defeated. The act, together with the disgraceful defeat of Judge Reese by the corporation influence, is too much and a throwing off of necessary. The people should see that if the republican party will not keep clear of railroad dictation it should be defeated. The Quill urges all of its readers who live in the Second district to vote for Casper for congress.

Corporate Power Again Triumphant.

At the Second district congressional convention Mr. Laws was, after a brief struggle, nominated for congress.

We record this fact with feelings of profound sorrow. No excited or feverish declamation—no mere denunciation of the aggressions of railroad corporations—can adequately express those feelings. Nor does the question of Mr. Laws' personal character have much to do with the matter. He may be a perfectly good man, fully qualified by his obligations as a man towards his fellow-men, and still that would make no difference. The pregnant, prominent fact stands out in all its nakedness, that a corporation, an artificial creation of the law, with an undying existence, with no soul and no patriotism, and with a greed for gold and power unlimited by a known law of human action, steps into the political arena with the pomp which created it, and within a week dictates to them who shall wear the judicial ermine in their highest court, and who shall sit in the highest place among their makers of laws. The people of the Second district have never yet been represented in congress. And under the present order of things it does not seem that they ever will be. And whatever else Mr. Laws may do—whatever aid he may extend to the old soldier, element, or to this individual or that, in the way of special relief or special law—it is undoubtedly true that his best efforts will be given to maintaining the present order of things as they are. This will be true all along the line. In this will embrace the present order in finance as well as the present order in railroad domination, for these two powers are in full sympathy with each other. Each of them is keeping the masses in subordination to the classes. Each of them is wringing from the farmers and laboring men the last dollar that can be extorted without killing production. Mr. Laws is the creature of one of these powers, and he would be less than human if he did not stay by and serve his creator.

With the hungry wolf licking his bloody chops before almost every door—with chattel mortgage sales of almost daily occurrence in all our principal towns—with the best bushel of potatoes, the best calf and the best cow laid daily on the altar of the usurer's claims—these powers of money, these creatures of the law, are stepping into the arena to step into the political arena and seize the sacred ermine and the law-giver's power solely in order to stifle future legislation, and hold their grip upon the purses of the people.

Condign Punishment.

The oyster pirates of Chesapeake bay threaten the ruin of Baltimore's principal industry, and a paper of the Monumental city calls loudly for "some Napoleon" to lead the hosts of law and order in a war of extermination against them. Inasmuch as the fighting will have to be done chiefly on water, the need of the hour would seem to be a Lord Nelson or an Admiral Farragut, though some Napoleon, it is true, might win another great victory of Oysteritz—will somebody show us the sounder that threw that potato?

The Delegates Were Extra Dry.

The barrier erected by prohibition in Maine is not so strong but that several cases of "extra dry" were brought through to the entertainment of the South American delegates at Portland. And they did not have to go to one of the clubs either.

'Twas Noble Got the Drop.

Referring to the proposed pension, Senator Anderson says, "I will now drop the subject." It is believed that Secretary Noble had "got the drop" on him.

A Present For the Pan-Americans.

If we are to be truly hospitable, we shall place in the vest pocket of each of the delegates from the two other Americas a box of liver pills. So many banquets, even where the pie is fashioned in the lightest style of the art, are certain to affect the human system unpleasantly.

Doing a Good 'Yivot Business.

Montana is ambitious to become a "pivotal state." She has made fair progress in that direction.

GREAT MEN.

It is stated that the estate of the late S. S. Cox will net only about \$5,000.

Emperor William, of Germany, subscribed 10,000 francs to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion and fire at Auburn.

Henry Watersons is totally blind in one eye and is able to see only dimly with the other. When he writes he bends his head so low that his nose almost touches the paper.

Massachusetts has probably a larger assortment of ex-governors than any other commonwealth. They are, taken alphabetically, Banks, Goodell, Butler, Claflin, Gardner, Gaston, Long, Rice and Robinson.

R. D. Urquhart, of Lynchburg, Va., is one of the big men of the country. He is 6 feet 6 inches in height and weighs over 300 pounds. Urquhart was a trooper under Fitz-Hugh Lee and was only thirty-three years old when sabered in his first battle. He had been seven days in the saddle with Stuart's cavalry when they plunged into the fight at Gettysburg. He recently remarked with much satisfaction: "I am one of the few men who were privates in the confederate army."

After destroying a very large number of letters Mr. Gladstone has selected 60,000 for preservation and has built for them a fire-proof room. When his biographer comes to overhaul them he will find his work half done at advance.

KEEP BEFORE TRAVELERS.

And Post Them About Tricky Train Boys.

A NEFARIOUS COMBINE.

An Organized Effort on the Part of Would-Be Bivals to Keep the Bee Out of the Hands of Passengers.

Rebelling the Train Boys. Since the revelations made some days ago concerning the reported combine of newsboys on the line of the Union Pacific to suppress the Bee and push other papers, reports have reached this paper from other lines confirming the suspicion we have long had of foul play on the part of train boys and news carriers.

For the general information of those who have not read the expose made by us, and who may be ignorant of the ways and means which have been employed to keep the Bee from circulating on railroad trains, we reproduce the following from our issue of Friday:

Two days ago a young man came into the counting room of The Bee and stated that he wanted to have a confidential talk with the manager. He stated that he had been called to the point and explained that he wanted to make some arrangement with this paper whereby the Bee would be pushed ahead of other papers on the train. He said it would cost The Bee about \$500 to fee the newsboys on the Nebraska lines so as to make it an order for them to work the Bee, and he admitted that the Bee was everywhere in great demand and that it was much easier to dispose of than the others.

The young man was requested to call again and when he did so a stenographer was in a convenient position to overhear what he said. The following is the exact conversation between himself and the manager of circulation. As stated before, the young man was called to the point by the manager of circulation, employed on the Union Pacific road by Barkalov Bros., railroad newsagents:

In Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon and all along that system, excepting the Southern Pacific, we have a very large business. I understood you to say, when you were here before, that that paper had seen you and fixed you up.

And you, in consideration of a certain amount of money given you by them, sold their papers in preference to The Bee?

You say that you gave the man, who goes west from Rawlins, his papers at Rawlins? Yes, sir. And then in coming back I exchange papers with No. 3, I also exchange with trains 2 and 5. It is my duty to exchange with other news agents so many papers.

Q—In all cases in exchanging papers you gave only a few Bees and more of other papers?

Yes, sir. Every time I would come in I would pick to have more of the other paper than of The Bee. In coming in this morning I had only a few Bees, but I had twenty-five for The Bee. In coming in this morning I was pushing this other paper and some one called me down on it and said that if I did not stop it that Rosewater would be after me.

Q—Tell me which paper it is that you are pushing?

A—I don't say what paper it was. The Republican is not the paper. The World-Herald is the paper that has been giving us the most trouble.

Q—How long have you been on this run?

A—I have been back two months now. I have been on the run for a year.

Q—Were they doing this before and after the consolidation of the World-Herald?

A—Yes, sir. I have seen the management of Merritt, and it was continued after he went away, but the evening World did not.

Q—Who disturbs this money?

A—Don't you know who gave it to you?

Q—How often was the money paid?

A—There was no set time for paying the money. About \$500 was paid in one month. I received it from the West. I have seen the news agents west of North Platte.

Q—Who saw you to fix this matter?

A—The man who gave me the money. I don't know his name. I don't know how you know that this money came from the World-Herald?

A—Because the man who gave me the money contacted me what to do with it.

Q—How many men could you see?

A—I could see them all west of North Platte. I would give papers to all men going west from Rawlins.

Q—Have you been pushing the World-Herald from the time of leaving Omaha?

A—Yes, sir. I go through the train with a larger number of the World-Herald under my arm and the World-Herald in my hand. If a passenger refuses to take it, what do you do?

A—I don't give passengers The Bee unless they insist upon it. We just give him a World-Herald and push it to do with it.

Q—How many men could you see?

A—I could see them all west of North Platte. I would give papers to all men going west from Rawlins.

Q—How many men do you suppose you could enlist in this scheme?

A—I can enlist wherever west of Rawlins. It is not necessary to enlist them near Omaha. I know there is a big grumble on the west on account of the World-Herald, and the boys were promised money, but didn't get it.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

A camp of four Veterans has been mustered in at Norfolk, with twenty-five charter members.

R. G. Carr, of West Union, is to purchase an electric motor to run the machinery in his roller mill.

The West Union Gazette has been issued from R. G. Carr, and Ham Kautzman has assumed editorial control.

Farmer Church Howe is in hard luck. Out of his herd of 800 hogs 600 have died of cholera in the past six weeks.

The farmers of Custer county are making preparations for a farmers' institute to be held at Broken Horn in December.

The remonstrance against a saloon at McCool Junction was not sustained, and the "dry" will appeal the case to the district court.

Rev. C. E. Phinney, who has been a pastor at Ulca for sixteen years, has accepted a call to Holdrege and taken up his residence there.

For not being on hand when the district court convened at Auburn, County Attorney Cornell and one of the jurors were brought in on a writ of attachment and fined.

The year ending factory has closed for the season after a successful run, and the stockholders will realize a good profit in spite of the unfavorable condition of the market.

Miss Estelle Kavenauser, of Herman, is in jail at Blair, waiting to be sent to the Norfolk insane asylum. Too much religious fervor at a camp meeting is the cause of her err